and to have swept rapidly through it in not more than two minutes. No one appears to have paid particular attention to the appearance of the storm cloud as it approached Wagon Mound. No one observed a funnel cloud. Two women automobilists endeavored to escape the storm by speeding up their car; they encountered strong winds and severe hail.

The loss of life was two persons and a third has since died from his injuries, at least 20 others were injured and the property loss is estimated at \$150,000—(Condensed

from the author's report—Ed.)

Oceanic, Continental, Mediterranean, and Boreal climatic influences and mountain climate in Europe, compiled by Count Paul Teleki, professor of geography, and Zoltán de Nagy practice in the Institute of Geography. Publications of the Geographical Institute of the Economic Faculty of the

University, Budapest, No. 1, 1930. Reviewed by Sigismond R. Diettrich.—The work contains a series of six maps showing the distribution of different plants characteristic of the various climatic types. Due to the careful selection of these representative plants the maps show the intensity of the various climatic influences in great detail. A seventh map presents the peoples and empires of the steppe belt of East Europe toward the end of the Great Migration.

It is a very useful series of maps, which can be used as reference material either in climates or in plant ecology. The last map illustrates clearly the geographic influences upon the migrations of the people in east Europe. Complete English text and explanation accom-

panies the work.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, in Charge of Library

## RECENT ADDITIONS

The following have been selected from among the titles of books recently received as representing those most likely to be useful to Weather Bureau officials in their meteorological work and studies:

Academia Sinica with its research institutes. Shanghai. 1929. 69 p. plates (fold.) 20 cm. [National research institute of meteorology. p. 36-40.]

Stora nederbördsmängder i Stockholm. Norrköping. 1930. 15 p. figs. 20½ cm. (Teknisk tidskrift. 1929. Häft 52.) Clayton, H. Helm.

Atmosphere and the sun. Washington. 1930. 49 p. figs. 24½ cm. (Smith. misc. coll. v. 82, no. 7.)

Follansbee, Robert.

Upper Colorado river and its utilization. Washington. 1929. xv, 394 p. figs. plates (part fold.) 23½ cm. (U.S. Geol. surv. Water-supply paper 617.)

Gavilan, A[Ifonso] Reyes.

Nuevas teorias los ciclones. Habana. 1930. 32 p. 191/2 cm.

Helland-Hansen, Bjørn.

Nybygningen for det Geofysiske institutt. Bergen. n. d. 21 p. illus. 23 cm. (Bergens mus. arsberet. 1928–1929.) Knight, Montgomery, and Clay, William C.

Refrigerated wind tunnel tests on surface coatings for preventing ice formation. Washington. 1930. 21 p. plates. 26½ cm. (Nat. adv. comm. aeron. Tech. notes. no. 339.)

Östman, C. J.

Snöstormsvarningar på riksgränsbanan. Norrköping. 1 15 p. figs. 20½ c. (Teknisk tidskrift, 1930. häft 1.) Pinkerton, Robert M.

Calibration and lag of a Friez type cup anemometer. Washington. 1930. 8 p. plate. charts. 26½ cm. (Nat. adv. comm. aeron, Tech. notes. no. 341.)

Shaw, [William] Napier.

Manual of meteorology. v. 3. Physical processes of weather. Cambridge. 1930. xxviii, 445 p. figs. 27 cm.

Wilson, Robert.

Planting and care of shelter belts on the nothern Great Plains. [Washington. 1929.] 13 p. figs. 23½ cm. (U. S. Dept. agric. Farmers' bull. no. 1603.)

#### SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

#### SOLAR AND SKY RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING JUNE, 1930

By IRVING F. HAND

For reference to descriptions of instruments and exposures, and an account of the method of obtaining and reducing the measurements, the reader is referred to this volume of the REVIEW, page 26.

Table 1 shows that solar radiation intensities averaged slightly above the normal intensity for June at Washington and Lincoln, and close to normal at Madison.

Table 2 shows an excess in the total radiation received on a horizontal surface at Washington, Lincoln, and Fresno, and a deficiency at Madison, Chicago, and La Jolla for the month.

Skylight polarization measurements obtained on four days at Washington give a mean of 54 per cent and a maximum of 56 per cent on the 21st. At Madison measurements obtained on seven days give a mean of 57 per cent with a maximum of 69 per cent on the 24th. These are close to the corresponding averages for June at Madison and slightly below at Washington.

TABLE 1.—Solar radiation intensities during June, 1930

[Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface]

### Washington, D. C.

	Sun's zenith distance											
Date	8 a.m.	78.7°	75.7°	70.7°	60.0°	0.0°	60.0°	70.7°	75.7°	78.7°	Noon	
	75th mer. time	Air mass										
			Α.	м.			P. M.					
	е.	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1 1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	e.	
June 2	Mm. 8, 81	Cal.	Cal. 0.69	Cal. 0.87	Cal. 1.04	Cat. 1. 30	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Mm. 6.7	
June 3 June 4	12. 24 10. 21		0. 77			1.30					8. 8 14. 1	
June 5 June 11,	10. 59 8. 81			0. 80 0. 83	1.03 1.04	1. 23					11. 8 8. 1	
June 16 June 19	14. 60 15. 11			0.94	1. 12 0. 90	1. 19					13. 6	
June 21 June 23 June 26	12, 24 9, 83 16, 20		0.64	0. 79 0. 95							9. 1 9. 8 19. 2	
June 27 June 28	12. 24 9. 47				1. 02	1, 34					9. 1	
Means Departures			0. 70 +0. 04				(0, 92) +0, 01					

#### Madison, Wis.

#### Lincoln, Nebr.

Jun 6	8. 18 12. 24 9. 83 16. 79 12. 68 11. 38 14. 10 10. 97	 0.86	0. 97 0. 93 1. 02 0. 89 0. 92	0. 97 1. 18	1. 30 1. 46 1. 41	1. 18		0. 79 0. 82	8. 81 8. 48 10. 21 20. 57 15. 11 11. 38 16. 20 10. 59
Means Departures		 (0. 86) +0. 09	0. 95 +0. 02		1. 37 +0. 02	(1. 16) +0. 06	(0, 98) +0, 07	(0, 80) +0, 01	 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Extrapolated.

# [Gram calories per square centimenter]

	Average daily totals										
Week beginning	Washington	Madison	Lincoln	Chicago	New York	Pittsburgh	Gainesville	Twin Falls	Fresno	La Jolia	
1930 June 4 June 11 June 18 June 25	429 482 590 590	478 412 545 536	580 535 611 580	381 368 416 364 1res from	289 374 429 468	414 525 527 480	456 461		746 723 716 757	4z5 254 357 508	
June 4. June 11. June 18. June 25.	-54 -18 +110 +73	-37 -83 +23 -3	+50 -3 +49 -6	-37 -39 +5 -68	-114 -28 +36 +62				+47 +18 -14 +21	+23 -152 -82 +11	
Accumulated departures on July 1	+2,849	-924	<b>72</b> 1	+2, 415	-259				-1,009	-1,400	

#### POSITIONS AND AREAS OF SUN SPOTS

[Communicated by Capt. J. F. Hellweg, Superintendent U. S. Naval Observatory. Data furnished by Naval Observatory, in cooperation with Harvard, Yerkes, Perkins, and Mount Wilson Observatories. The differences of longitude are measured from central meridian, positive west. The north latitudes are plus. A reas are corrected for foreshortening and are expressed in millionths of sun's visible hemisphere. The total area, including spots and groups, is given for each day in the last column]

	Eastern standard civil time		H-	eliograph	iic	Aı	Total area	
Date .			Diff. long.	Longi- tude	Lati- tude	Spot	Group	for each day
1930 June 1 (Naval Observa- tory).	<i>H</i> . 10	m. 58	-41.5 -21.0 +39.5	259, 5 280, 0 340, 5	+15.0 +17.0 +12.0	6 139	62	207
June 2 (Naval Observatory).	10	46	-29.0 -8.5 +50.5	258, 8 279, 3 338, 3	+15.0 +17.5 +11.5	139 12	62	218
June 3 (Naval Observa- tory).	11	43	-62.5 -34.5 -14.0 +4.5 +66.0	211. 6 239. 6 260. 1 278. 6 340. 1	-9.0 +1.5 +15.0 +17.5 +12.0	123 6	25	168
June 4 (Naval Observa- tory).	10	54	-51.0 -19.0 -1.0 +17.5 +39.5 +76.0	210. 3 242. 3 260. 3 278. 8 300. 8 337. 3	-9.5 0.0 +15.0 +17.5 +17.0 +13.5	123 2 28	6 6	171
June 5 (Naval Observatory).	10	50	$ \begin{array}{r} -36.0 \\ -5.5 \\ +30.5 \\ +43.5 \end{array} $	212. 1 242. 6 278. 6 291. 6	-9.5 +1.0 +17.5 -13.5	123	6 46	181
June 6 (Naval Observatory).	10	48	-23.5 +9.0 +43.5 +56.5	211. 4 243. 9 278. 4 291. 4	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.0 \\ +0.5 \\ +17.5 \\ -13.0 \end{array} $	123 6	108 108	345
June 7 (Naval Observatory).	13	18	-60.5 -43.0 -9.0 +25.0 +57.0	159. 8 177. 3 211. 3 245. 3 277. 3	+15.0 -5.5 -10.0 0.0 +17.0	15	12 170 123	446
June 8 (Naval Observatory).	13	30	-46. 5 -30. 0 +5. 5 +39. 5 +70. 5	160. 4 176. 9 212. 4 246. 4 277. 4	+14.0 -5.5 -10.0 +0.5 +17.5	123	31 46 170 139	509
June 9 (Mount Wilson)	12	10	-35.0 -18.0 +18.0 +51.0 +72.0	159. 4 176. 4 212. 4 245. 4 266. 4	+13.0 -6.0 -12.0 -1.0 +16.0	88	48 30 227 161	554
June 10 (Naval Observatory).	10	53	-24.5 -5.5 +32.0 +65.5	157. 4 176. 4 213. 9 247. 4	+13.5 -6.0 -11.0 -0.5	108	62 25 108	303
June 11 (Naval Observa- tory).	10	52	-9.0 +7.0 +45.0 +78.0	159. 7 175. 7 213. 7 246. 7	+13.0 -7.0 -11.5 -0.5	93	154 6 93	340
June 12 (Naval Observa- tory).	11	3	+5.0 +21.0 +57.5	160. 3 176. 3 212. 8	+13.0 -7.0 -11.0	6	262 93	36
June 13 (Naval Observa- tory).	10	53	+18.5 +71.0 +71.5	160. 7 213. 2 213. 7	+13.0 -11.0 +0.5	12	201 154	36
June 14 (Naval Observa- tory).	10	15	+31.5 +79.5	160. 8 208. 8	$+13.5 \\ -12.5$	46	154	200
June 15 (Naval Observa- tory).	10	23	+45.5	161. 5	+13.5		154	15-
<ul><li>June 16 (Naval Observa- tory).</li><li>June 17 (Naval Observa-</li></ul>	10	18	+59.5	162.3	+13.5		123	123
tory).  June 18 (Naval Observa-	10	29 24	+72.5 -6.0	167. 0 70. <b>3</b>	+13.5	12	108	108
tory). June 19 (Naval Observa-	10	32	+8.5	71.5	+9.5	6		1
tory).  June 20 (Naval Observa-	10	26	-63.5	346.3	+10.0		31	3:
tory).  June 21 (Naval Observatory).	10	19	-46.5 +17.0	350. 1 53. 6	+10.0 -8.0		12 9	2:
June 22 (Naval Observa- tory).	10	20	-43.5 +32.0	339. 9 55. 4	+8.0 -8.0	3	9	
June 23 (Naval Observa- tory).	10	30	-31.0	339.0	+12.5		6	